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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/828,260

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EXAMINER

BLAIR, KILE O

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2615

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/828,260	Applicant(s) SAKAGAMI, KEI	
	Examiner Kile O. Blair	Art Unit 2615	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 February 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 5-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 5-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 December 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

This Office action is in response to the communication filed on 2/10/2008.

Currently Amended claims 1, 10, 12, and 13; and Original claims 2, 5-9, and 11 are pending. Claims 3 and 4 are canceled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148

USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-8, 10, 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tomohiko (JP Pub. No. 11-262081) in view of Lindemann et al. (US Pub. No. 2004/0223622).

Regarding claim 1, Tomohiko in view of Lindemann et al. teaches an audio data processing device for reproducing multichannel (outputs the voice of two or more channels, Tomohiko, [0001]) audio data from a plurality of speakers located around a

Art Unit: 2615

reference point (acoustic waves transmitted to hearing point from two or three speakers, Tomohiko [0003]), the device comprising: an audio data acquiring section for acquiring the audio data (audio equipment 100, Tomohiko [0016], Fig. 1, 100) and a delay processor (delay machines 10,12, and 14 [0016]) for selectively delaying audio data transmitted to a first speaker connected by way of wiring in a wired transmission system out of the audio data of channels respectively corresponding to the speakers on the basis of a time (are in agreement, [0005]) until the audio data transmitted to a second speaker connected by way of a radio medium in a wireless transmission system is reproduced from the second speaker (the acoustic waves are in agreement {i.e. arrive at the same time} at the hearing point, [0003]), wherein the delay processor delays the audio data based on a difference between: a first locating distance from the reference point to the first speaker; and the total distance of a sound travel distance corresponding to a time necessary for modulating and demodulating the audio data transmitted to the second speaker in the wireless transmission system and a second locating distance from the reference point to the second speaker (A setup of a time delay with a high precision which considered the class of not only the difference of the distance of each loudspeaker and a sound-collecting means but loudspeaker and the difference of a wire length especially is attained, Tomohiko, [0009]; and until the corresponding acoustic wave of each frequency component arrives at a listening location should take into consideration not only the difference by the difference of the distance from each loudspeaker to a listening location but the difference of time amount

after an audio signal is inputted into each loudspeaker until an acoustic wave is emitted, Tomohiko, [0007]).

Although Tomohiko does not teach wireless speakers as required, Tomohiko does teach a method of audio processing and delays that will compensate for differences in the length of wires connecting the loudspeakers which causes a delay in transmission time. This method could be applied by compensating for the transmission and modulation delays in the digital wireless speakers of Lindemann et al (Lindemann et al., [0011]). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to use the digital wireless speakers of Lindemann et al. in the system of Tomohiko with the motivation of having a means of taking into account transmission and modulation delays caused by using wireless speakers just as one would take into account transmission delays caused by different wire lengths as taught by Tomohiko.

Regarding claim 2, Tomohiko in view of Lindemann et al. teaches the audio data processing device according to claim 1, further comprising a transmitter that transmits the audio data as a digital signal to the second speaker in the wireless transmission system. Although, Tomohiko does not explicitly teach the feature of sending a digital signal to a wireless speaker, Lindemann et al. does teach the feature (Lindemann et al., [0063]) and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the digital wireless speaker of Lindemann et al. into the system of Tomohiko.

Regarding claims 5 and 6, Tomohiko in view of Lindemann et al. teaches the audio data processing device according to claim 1, further comprising: a storage that stores the audio data so that the delay processor delays the audio data, wherein the

storage has a data area having the same size as a standard data area that is used when a same transmission system is applied to the speakers, and a delay time of the first speaker is assigned to the data area (memory which stores audio data in time interval while delaying, Tomohiko, [0040]).

Regarding claim 7, Tomohiko in view of Lindemann et al. teaches the audio data processing device according to claim 1, wherein the first speaker represents a center speaker located at the front relative to an audience, a right front speaker located at the front right side and a left front speaker located at the front left side, and the second speaker denotes a right rear speaker located at the rear right side relative to the audience and a left rear speaker located at the rear left side (the selection of the respective speakers listed, Lindemann et al., [0064]). The motivation for making this modification to Tomohiko is the same as that set forth in the rejection of Claim 1, above.

Regarding claim 8, Tomohiko in view of Lindemann et al. teaches the audio data processing device according to claim 1, further comprising: a connection detector for detecting that the speaker is connected in the wired transmission system so that the audio data can be acquired, wherein the delay processor delays the audio data transmitted based on the connection status of the respective speakers detected by the connection detector (a time delay stimulus signal is inputted into each loudspeaker, a corresponding acoustic wave is emitted in sound space, the sound-collecting means of a listening location detects this, a time delay is surveyed, the time delay of each delay means is set up based on this observation result, and a setup of an exact time delay is attained, Tomohiko, [0060]).

Regarding claims 10, 12 and 13, they are substantially similar to claim 1 and are rejected for the same reasons.

Claims 9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tomohiko (JP Pub. No. 11-262081) in view of Lindemann et al. (US Pub. No. 2004/0223622) and further in view of Hooley et al. (US Pub No. 2004/0151325).

Regarding claim 9, Tomohiko in view of Lindemann et al. in further view of Hooley et al. teaches the audio data processing device according to claim 1, further comprising: an image data acquiring section for acquiring image data (source such as a DVD player, Hooley et al., [0178]); a display for reproducing the acquired image data; and an image data delay processor that delays, at transmission of the image data (screen means that receives signals from video delay means, Hooley et al. [0178]), the image data by a time corresponding to a maximum delay time of the audio data delayed by the delay processor (the video is delayed with reference to the greatest distance traveled by a sound beam and can further be delayed to match the audio based on processing delays in the audio, Hooley et al., [0178]). Although the system of Tomohiko and the wireless speakers of Lindemann et al. do not teach the feature of delaying a video in order to synchronize with the sound output at a reference point as required, Hooley et al. teaches a video delays means that delays the video output based on the greatest distance traveled by the sound and also a further delays component is taught where the video may be delayed further in order to compensate for processing delays which could also be used by one of ordinary skill in the art to compensate for wireless

Art Unit: 2615

transmission delays. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the video delays means of Hooley et al. with the system of Tomohiko and the wireless speakers of Lindemann et al. with the motivation of having a means of adjusting a system that can already delay an audio signal to delay video signal requires routine skill in the art.

Claim 11 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 9.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 2, and 5-13 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

The rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of Canceled claims 3 and 4 has been withdrawn.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kile O. Blair whose telephone number is (571) 270-3544. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivian Chin can be reached on (571) 272-7848. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Application/Control Number: 10/828,260
Art Unit: 2615

Page 9

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Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2615